

LAWRENCE BARRETT.

Sudden Death of the Tragedian at a New York Hotel.

HEART DISEASE THE CAUSE OF HIS DEMISE.

Interesting Point Raised in a Trial in New York--The Defendant's Counsel Claims that the Law Does Not Provide Against Chinese Coming Into This Country in Row-boats.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

NEW YORK, March 20.--Lawrence Barrett, the tragedian, died this morning at the Windsor Hotel, of heart failure. He was an anxious but a short time before his death.

His wife and Dr. Chambers, of this city, were with Mr. Barrett when he breathed his last. His last sickness dated from Wednesday night, when he was obliged to leave the theater here where he was engaged. It was said at that time that he was merely suffering from a severe cold, and the same report was made the following day. Even yesterday the reports from the sick chamber were very favorable. This evening Dr. Chambers called at the Windsor Hotel at 9 o'clock to see the patient, and shortly after, announced that he would call all night. Death occurred at 10:35. Heart failure, the physician declared, was the cause of death.

[Mr. Barrett was born in Paterson, N. J., on April 4, 1838. His first appearance on the stage was in Detroit in 1853 as "Mural" in "The French Spy." After a year's experience in minor parts, he spent a short season in Pittsburgh. He then acted in St. Louis, Chicago and elsewhere until 1856, when he was engaged at the Chambers-street Theater, New York, where he appeared in the "Hunchback." From there he went to Boston, on the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, Mr. Barrett accepted a Captaincy in the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry, and served with distinction. Afterward he returned to the stage and acted throughout the principal cities. He played with success in San Francisco in 1861, where he remained for a season, and the California Theater until 1870, when he went to New York and appeared with Booth in opposite parts. In 1875 he played at the Metropolitan, New York, in "Julius Caesar." Later he produced "York's Love" and "Francesca di Rimini," in both of which he was very successful. He made several visits to England, where he also met with success. During the season of 1889 Mr. Barrett visited the Metropolitan, New York, and appeared two nights in this city at the Metropolitan Theater.--Eds.]

Dr. Chambers says that on Wednesday Barrett had a cold, and when he returned home from the theater was seized with a severe chill. The next day symptoms of pneumonia appeared, and a consultation was held by Dr. Chambers, Dr. Oliver and Dr. Oliver of Boston. Mrs. Barrett was also summoned. At the consultation the case was diagnosed, and a grave phase of pneumonia and complications was pronounced, as for two years Barrett has been a sufferer from throat disease.

Between 5 and 10 this evening there was a rapid rise in the thermometer, and when the consultation was held the sick man was only semi-conscious. For fifteen to twenty minutes before he died he was wholly unconscious.

Barrett has two daughters, now in Europe. The funeral will probably take place in Boston.

Edwin Booth was at the Players' Club in New York when notified of the death. He was deeply affected.

RECONCILED.

The American Association Returns to the Fold.

NEW YORK, March 20.--The following was printed here this morning: The American Association and National League are reconciled. The Association has agreed to come back under the protection of the national agreement. These facts were discovered late yesterday. The immediate cause of their discord was a dispute over the election of the National League, which was held in New York City, stating that Allen Thurman had resigned the chairmanship of the National Board, and that Nick Young had been elected in his place. It developed last evening that Thurman's retirement had been planned some time ago. Byrne, Doyle and Abell, of the Brooklyn Club, have been appointed to effect a reconciliation. The Association people refused to treat with Thurman, which is the cause of his retirement. What made the League folks particularly anxious for a reconciliation with the Association was the discovery that League complications were sure to result in Cincinnati. The incident that led to the reconciliation was the fact that Thurman does not control as much stock in the Cincinnati Club as they thought he did. He only controls it with the assistance of the Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia contingents.

NEW POINT RAISED.

Does the Law Prohibit Chinese Coming in by Row Boat?

UTICA (N. Y.), March 20.--In the trial of James A. Miller alias John Muldoon, a smuggling Chinaman into this country, is now in progress before United States District Judge Cox, of this city. Attorney DeAngels, who was assigned to defend the prisoner, raised an interesting point to-day. The Chinaman came to this country by rowboat across the Niagara river, and was arrested by the United States revenue cutter. It is a misdemeanor to aid or abet a Chinese person to enter the United States by land, or to aid or abet any such land from a vessel.

DeAngels argued, and the Government admitted, that a rowboat was not a vessel within the meaning of the statute. DeAngels argued that the coming by a rowboat could not be construed to mean coming by land.

The effect of this construction of the statute would enable Chinamen to come to this country by rowboats.

The court held for the present he would hold the statute broad enough to cover coming to this country by Easterner means, and promised to give the question further consideration, and change his ruling if wrong.

FREE COINAGE.

Senator Cary of Wyoming Expresses His Views on the Question.

NEW YORK, March 20.--Senator Cary of Wyoming is spending a few days in this city on his way home from Washington. "The so-called free-coinage craze in the West has been very largely exaggerated," said the Senator. "The great mass of the electors are in favor of the present law."

He is in favor of giving the present law more thorough trial, believing that it will meet fully the business requirements of the country. The Western people do not believe the Government may place its stamp upon a piece of metal and make it worth its face value. The thoughtful business man believed in sound money as much as his countryman, and the West believes in the larger circulation

ing medium. The talk of some Republican silver Senators about their constituents wanting to form an alliance with the South in order to secure free coinage is idle. The people West know it is to the Northwest that they have to look when they need financial aid. I think President Harrison will be renominated. No man unsound on the money question has been elected President, or ever will be. General Harrison's financial views are a great source of strength."

Death Valley.

KANSAS CITY, March 20.--J. Clory, of the Signal Service here, started last evening for California, under orders from headquarters. He is directed to proceed to Death Valley, in the south-western part of the California Desert, and make a minute study of the atmospheric conditions and phenomena. The Signal Service has long been endeavoring to collect statistics regarding Death Valley, but on account of the supposed great danger which exists there has never ordered any one to make an investigation. Clory volunteered, and his services have been accepted. There is little doubt, save for occasional visits of messengers from Keeler, Inyo county, sixty miles from the desert's edge, who will furnish food and water. Clory will look after the duties assigned him.

Small-pox in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.--Thirteen cases of small-pox have already developed in the City Hospital from contagion with men taken down with it last week. To-day one of the prisoners in the City Work-house developed the disease. All the inmates will be kept under the most strict precaution is being taken to prevent its spreading.

Dempsey and Pritchard.

NEW YORK, March 20.--A cablegram from the Police Gazette from London, says that the Pelican Club has offered a purse of \$500 for a fight between Ted. Pritchard and James Dempsey, allowing Dempsey \$100 for expenses.

Labor Troubles.

BOSTON, March 20.--A call signed by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor Unions of America, urges the necessity of immediately contributing to funds for 150,000 coal miners, who are on strike for eight hours a day to begin May 1st.

Three Children Drowned.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.), March 20.--While crossing the river in a wagon the vehicle was overturned and the wife and three children of Isaac Byford, a farmer, were thrown into the water. The children were drowned.

La Grippe in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, March 20.--La grippe is epidemic in Pittsburg and, fully 4,000 persons have been reported. The disease is far more acute than before known here.

Murder and Suicide.

ST. ALBANY (N. H.), March 20.--F. T. Harding, aged 22 years, and the husband of a dissolute woman, to-day shot her dead and then killed himself.

Walking-Match Scores.

NEW YORK, March 21--A. M.--The scores of the walking leaders are: Hughes 42, Bennett 47, Morse 45.

ALMOST A RIOT.

MONSTER MEETING OF ITALIANS IN NEW YORK.

Resolutions Denouncing the New Orleans Tragedy and Demanding Reparation.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

NEW YORK, March 20.--Cooper Union was packed with 5,000 Italians of New York and vicinity to-night, called together to denounce last Saturday's tragedy in New Orleans, and outside, notwithstanding a drizzling rain, more than as many more were unable to gain entrance to the hall. Shortly before 9 o'clock a crash outside was heard, the doors broke down, and a number of persons were injured in the rush. One hundred and fifty policemen were kept busy.

The presiding officer was A. De Angelo, and the denunciations of the New Orleans tragedy almost terrifying in their vehemence. The speaker, the crowd without, it was addressed from the balcony by a number of speakers.

When President DeAngelo stepped to the front of the platform and called for order, there was a dull in the noise of the hall. He said, quietly and impressively, "Italians." Then a roar of "Bravo!" "Bravo!" and "Viva!" burst from the throats. The applause was resistent in its violence for fully five minutes, and so it was through the meeting. Every man wanted to be the first to speak. A word seemed necessary to transform them into a charge of demons. The committee in charge seemed to realize this, and asked every precaution to avert any trouble.

Near the close of the meeting, when the resolutions were being read, several persons in different parts of the hall arose and asked to be allowed to speak. These requests were refused by the Chairman. The men who wanted to speak then appealed to their fellow countrymen, who meant to sit there inactive, and urging them to act and revenge the wrongs done in New Orleans. The incident that led to the platform urged the audience to be quiet and orderly.

At length the police had taken the riot inciters in hand, and hustled them out of the hall.

It was a critical moment, and the leading men of the party acted none too wisely. They admitted after the meeting that had they allowed any one of those in the audience to have spoken for five minutes, bloodshed would have followed, as the men present would have been so wrought up they would have started a riot without knowing why.

At his speech, said the massacre was a deed not done by the American people, but by villains. He condemned the French press for their bias in different, and criticized their attempts to justify the massacre. The French were their worst enemies, and if a riot broke out the French would not be spared.

Resolutions deploring and denouncing the tragedy, and demanding reparation, were passed, and ordered sent to President Harrison and Italy's Premier.

ROME, March 20.--It is semi-officially denied that sealed orders were sent to the Italian squadron in consequence of the lynching of the eleven Italian prisoners at New Orleans on Saturday last.

MEETING AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, March 20.--A general mass meeting of Italian residents in this city was held at Turner Hall to-night. The place holds 3,000 people and was crowded to the doors. Several representative merchants and citizens were present, and were evenly tempered, but severe in denunciation of the action of the New Orleans people.

The speakers counseled quiet and observance of the laws of their adopted country by all means, but it was noted that a resolution fiercely condemning the "murderers of our New Orleans brothers," etc., and asking the United States Government to punish the "perpetrators of the outrage" were carried with a vehemence that was unanimous.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Newfoundland Will Resist Enforcement of the Maritime Law.

SAD SCENES AT THE FUNERAL OF THE UTOPIA VICTIMS.

Michael Davitt Classes Parnell's Challenge to Resign and Run Against Healy in the City of Cork as Only a Bluff, and Says Parnell Has No Intention of Resigning His Seat in Parliament.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LONDON, March 20.--The Pall Mall Gazette to-day gives great prominence to a communication from a gentleman who occupies a position of influence in Newfoundland, and who is now in this city. In this communication the Newfoundland-lander declares that any attempt on the part of the Imperial Government to enforce the maritime law in Newfoundland will be resisted, adding, "The Tories cannot come the Trafalgar-square business over us." At the conclusion of a long leading editorial upon the subject, the Pall Mall Gazette says that unless something is done to bring about rapprochement between the colonies and the Colonial Office, we may find the Newfoundland kettles of fish go the way of the Boston packets of tea.

LONDON, March 20.--In the Commons to-day a dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., was read. It transmits to the Imperial Government resolutions adopted by the Colonial Legislature, requesting Parliament to delay any enactment which would curtail the colony had been heard in its defense.

Lord Knutsford's bill revives the Crown's authority to insure the naval officers to enforce the treaties of Utrecht, Versailles and Paris, securing fishing rights to France. The clause provides that if the Colonial Legislature supplies the necessary powers to secure the performance of treaties upon the international arrangement before the bill is passed, the bill will be suspended.

A GRAVE QUESTION. [Copyrighted, 1891, by N. Y. Associated Press.] LONDON, March 20.--The gravity of the Newfoundland question only begins to dawn upon the British mind. In the evening's debate in the House of Lords the leaders on both sides avoided, as far as possible, touching the probable complications which would arise from the empire, yet could not avoid imparting the impression that developments are likely which may give rise to serious trouble. Lord Salisbury, in the most of his ministerial deliverances, weighing every word with care, admitted that it was difficult to look without grave apprehension to the future. The Premier, on the other hand, in France against the slightest relaxation of even the most extreme and unreasonable of the present policy.

Lord Salisbury refrained from disclosing what inducements would be offered to France to consent to an arrangement which would give the British Empire in Newfoundland the right to fish in the bay. He was equally reticent on the question whether armed coercion would be used to enforce the Knutsford bill. The island, he said, has been the theatre of a series of events which have included the worst forms of Irish oppression. The debate has profoundly agitated the members of the Commons. The tenor of the speech, however, is not so much in denouncing the leading Liberals points to strenuous opposition on behalf of the Newfoundland Government, and has Newfoundland made his threat to not to return, to challenge the Government policy, he would have had a following sufficiently strong to show the Government that the opinion of Parliament setting against the bill as too stringent a measure.

Hennessy was induced to defer his motion until the next day, his promised statement on Monday.

The lobby forecasts to-night agree that the Government will pass until the delegates coming from Newfoundland have had a chance to be heard.

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HEALY'S CHALLENGE ON SUNDAY, but the Nationalists expect that he will not decide whether to accept it or not, until he has seen the result of the Sligo struggle. The Parnellites are intensely savage over Gladstone's declaration that home rule will be impossible with Parnell as the Irish leader, and know that English dictation. On the other hand, the Nationalists rely upon the declaration as enabling the Irish party to definitely recognize that admission to Parnell means a collapse of the constitutional movement.

THE UTOPIA DISASTER.

Sad Scenes Witnessed at the Burial of Some of the Victims.

GIBRALTAR, March 20.--A sad scene, one of the sequences of the Utopia disaster, was witnessed here to-day. The bodies of twenty-eight adults and three children were interred together in a trench, which had been dug in ground specially blessed for the reception of the remains of the drowned passengers of the sunken steamer at Gibraltar. All the town officials, officers of the British and Spanish navies, and a number of the crew of the vessel, were present at the interment.

The bodies of the men have been taken from the wreck. The bodies of many of the drowned were found so firmly clasped together, owing to the desperate last struggle, that it was difficult to separate them.

At the inquest to-day the watch officer of the British iron-clad Anson thought that if the Colonial Legislature supplies the necessary powers to secure the performance of treaties upon the international arrangement before the bill is passed, the bill will be suspended.

At the conclusion of a long leading editorial upon the subject, the Pall Mall Gazette says that unless something is done to bring about rapprochement between the colonies and the Colonial Office, we may find the Newfoundland kettles of fish go the way of the Boston packets of tea.

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GOLD BARS.

The Treasury Department Objects to Their Exportation.

DEMANDS OF BANKERS FOR AN EXCHANGE REFUSED.

President Harrison Said to be Determined That No Discrimination Shall be Made Against American Pork by France and Germany--The Matter Called to the Attention of the Two Governments by Our Own Foreign Ministers.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 20.--Acting Secretary Nettleton to-day rejected offers aggregating \$50,000 for the exchange for export of gold coin for gold bars. He said his action was in accordance with the policy recently decided upon. It is contrary to the best interests of the Government to relinquish at the present time for export any considerable part of the most convenient form of our gold supply. He did not regard it as at all probable that gold would be forced to a premium by reason of the present policy against the exportation of the Government's limited supply of gold bars.

COIN SHIPMENTS.

NEW YORK, March 20.--Superintendent Mason received notice from the Treasury officials this afternoon that two requests for gold bars for export had been refused. When the bankers received this news they ordered \$750,000 in coin at the rate of \$100 per ounce to be shipped to-morrow, making the total shipments so far known \$1,250,000.

DIRECTOR LEACH'S VIEWS.

NEW YORK, March 20.--Director of the Mint Edward O. Leach, who is here on business, said in an interview in regard to the gold bar subject: "I did not come with any definite purpose to ask the views of the bankers for the subject at all," he said, "but being here incidentally met bankers and business men with whom I am personally acquainted. I said that the present policy is a good one and that it will be commended by the people of the country and by bankers and business men generally."

"With whom did you converse about it?"

"With all the leading bank Presidents. The views of the leading merchants and bankers in regard to the subject of the Administration in declining to furnish shipments of gold with fine gold bars for export, I have not ascertained. I am, however, fully satisfied that the sentiment is universal, that the Government has acted wisely in this decision."

"In regard to the exchange of gold bars for gold coin has been a favorite project of mine for some time, indeed for since the late Secretary of the Mint. I found on the statute books a law enacted in 1882 which authorized the superintendent of mines to give gold bars in exchange for gold coin of equal value."

"The late Secretary of the Treasury Windom and myself were disposed to believe that the law intended to give the department discretion, but upon submitting the matter to the Attorney-General he held that the law was mandatory, and that we could not decline to exchange gold bars for gold coin, nor could we make any charge for such exchange."